TRADE DIRECTORY.

BANKS—Bloomfield Savings Institution, Liberty Street; Newark Savings Institution, 800, 802 and 804 Broad Street.
BLACKSMITHING—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield.
CARPETS—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street, Newark.
CARRIAGES—C. L. Ward & Son, Bloomfield Avenue.
DRUGS, PERFUMERY, ETC.—E. E. Marsh, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
DRY GOODS—W. B. Doty & Co., 749 Broad Street; W. V. Snyder & Co., 727 and 729 Broad Street; I. E. Lyon & Co., cor. New and Broad Streets, Newark.
FLOWERS—John Rassbach, cor. Midland and Maolis Avenues, Bloomfield.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Martin R. Dennis & Co., 739 Broad Street, Newark.
FURNITURE—Bloomfield: John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Pell, Glenwood Avenue; Newark: Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad Street; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market Street.
GROCERIES—Baker & Hubbell, cor. Washington St. and Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.
HARDWARE—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue, A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
HARNESS—J. H. Way, Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield.
HATS—G. F. Jones & Son, cor. Orange and Broad Streets, Newark.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—Wm. N. Randall, 730 Broad St.; A. H. Van Horn, 73 Market St., Newark.
INSURANCE—Essex County Mutual Insurance Co., Liberty Street, Bloomfield.
LAMPS, FIXTURES, ETC.—J. Adam Wissner, Franklin Street, Bloomfield.
MEATS, VEGETABLES, ETC.—R. E. Heckel, Washington St.; W. J. Madison, Broad St., Bloomfield.
MUSICAL INSTRUCTION—Chas. F. A. Klein, P. O. Box 210, Bloomfield.
OIL—J. Adam Wissner, Franklin St., Bloomfield.
ORGANS—Jas. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn.
PHOTOGRAPHS—Rockwood, 17 Union Square, N. Y.
PIANOS—Jas. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Conn.
PLUMBING—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Avenue, A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
PRINTING—RECORD Office, Broad Street.
STATIONERY—E. E. Marsh, Broad St., Bloomfield.
STOVES, ETC.—T. E. Hayes, Glenwood Ave., A. Taylor, Broad Street, Bloomfield.
UNDERTAKING—John G. Keyler, Bloomfield Avenue; Daniel H. Pell, Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield.

THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomfield as second class mail matter.

Bloomfield Record.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., AUGUST 6, 1881.

Subscribers to THE RECORD leaving town for the Summer can have the paper sent to them by mail, without extra expense, the address being changed as often as desired.

AN INTERESTING ENACTMENT.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Van Rensselaer the Justices of the Peace and Township Clerk are in receipt of copies of the procedings of the last Legislature. Some few changes have been made in existing laws and among them the following, which may be of interest to to some of our readers:

An act to provide for the compromise of past due taxes in towns and townships in this State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all incorporated towns, townships and boroughs in the State of New Jersey, it shall be lawful for the township committee thereof, or the board entrusted with the management of the financial affairs therein, or of the collection of taxes, to compromise arrears of taxes now due and payable, whether the land upon which said [illegible] title held by persons other than the town.

2. And be it enacted, That in case the said township committee or board of finance shall not be able to agree upon a basis of compromise, then it shall be lawful for the township committee or board of finance to submit the said question of compromise of the said tax or taxes to arbitration, the said township committee or board of finance nominating one arbitrator, and the owners or owners nominating a second arbitrator; and in case of the disagreement between the two arbitrators, the two arbitrators aforesaid shall choose a third arbitrator, and the said board of arbitrators so constituted shall have the power to fix and determine the amount to be paid to the said town or township in compromise of said arrears of taxes.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be operative unless the owner or owners of property apply for a reduction of their tax or taxes within six months from the passage of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1881.

We are indebted to Mr. Chester Doremus, of Bloomfield, but at present in the far West, for copies of Leadville newspapers containing interesting news from that section of the country.

PREJUDICE KILLS.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—*Telegram.*

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 12 M. Sunday-school prayer meeting, Sabbath, at 7 P. M. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¼ P. M.; Sunday-school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Meetings for prayer, praise and exposition of the Word of God, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Gospel temperance meeting Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Richard Harcourt, pastor. Sunday services: Preaching 10½ A. M. and 7¼ P. M. Sunday-school, 2¼ P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meetings Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Fremont street, corner Franklin. Sabbath services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 12 noon. Weekly prayer meetings at 7¾ o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).—Liberty street; W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7¼; Sunday School 3.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. Sabbath Services: 8:30 and 10:30, A. M. and 3, P. M. Sunday School, 2, P. M.

BERKELEY SABBATH SCHOOL—Held in Berkeley School-House, Bloomfield Avenue, every Sunday at 3½ o'clock, p.m. John Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

SUGAR FROM RAGS.—The newspapers have lately taken up the subject of making sugar from rags, and some of them seem to regard it as a new invention. This, however, is by no means the case. It has been long known to chemists that if vegetable fibre, such as that of cotton, flax, etc., be submitted to the action of sulphuric acid, it is converted into soluble starch or dextine, and this is readily convertible into sugar. The ordinary process of malting is simply a conversion of the starch of the barley into sugar by the agency of a ferment called "diatase," which is formed in the barley, and is so effective that only one five-hundreth part is sufficient to set up the action by which the insoluble starch is converted into dextrine, and then into sugar. This occurs when the grain of barley is sown into the ground, and is the natural operation by which the germ is fed: the germ having neither mouth nor stomach, cannot take solid food like the original starch granules which surround it in the seed; but when that starch is converted into sugar, the baby plant can absorb it, and continues to absorb it until its rootlets and first leaf are formed. By this time the sugar is all used up, but the plant is now able to obtain its nourishment from the ground by its root, and from the carbonic acid of the air by its green leaf or leaves.

Such is the ordinary life history, not only of the barley plant, but of all others. The starch is to the plant germ what the yolk and white of an egg are to the chick germ. If the sugar were ready formed in the seed it would be dissolved away at once by the water in the soil, and the germ would perish prematurely, but by the exquisite chemistry of nature the conversion of the insoluble starch into the soluble food of green goes on just so fast as the germ can use it, and thus the supply is kept up till the young plant can shift for itself. The maltster forces the natural process, and then kills the germ by roasting the seed when he has obtained the maximum amount of sugar.

Fruits also are larger factories, in which is conducted the whole process of making sugar from rags, the fibre of the rags being represented by the fibre of the unripe fruit. Every boy who has struggled to eat an unripe apple or pear knows that the unwholesome luxury is what he calls "woody," as well as sour. The chemist describes it similarly. His technical name for the tough material is "woody fibre," under which name he includes nearly all the fibrous materials of the vegetable world, for they all have fundamentally a similar chemical composition. This woody fibre is made up of carbon and the elements of water. Starch and sugar are composed of the same elements, their differences of properties being due to differences of arrangement and and proportions of the constituent elements. Thus the change of insoluble starch into dextrine, and dextrine into sugar, or the change of woody fibre into dextrine and sugar, are effected by very small modifications of chemical composition.

We all know that the unripe pear or apple is sour, or that it contains an acid as well as the woody matter. [illegible] the chemist applies to the [illegible] sulphuric acid [illegible] acts more slowly and more effectively. The sweetest of pears are gathered when hard and quite unfit for eating, but by simply setting them aside and giving the acid time to do its work, the hard fibrous substance becomes converted into a delicious, sweet, juicy pulp.

The natural chemistry here has a great advantage over the artificial operation, seeing that the natural acid either becomes itself converted into sugar or combines with the basic substances in the fruit, forming wholesome salts. Not so the sulphuric acid of the chemist. He must get rid of this from his rag sugar; and herein lies the difficulty of the process. The writer tried the experiment more than twenty years ago, using lime for the purpose of removing the sulphate acid, but found that in removing the sulphate of lime he lost much of the sugar which this solid absorbed, and from which it could only be removed by great dilution, and then not completely. To do this practically would cost so much that the rag sugar would be far dearer than that which nature beneficently manufactures by similarly, but more effectively, acting upon the fibres of the sugar cane or beet root.

There is little risk of the sugar trade being disturbed, or of the paper makers being deprived of their raw material, by the rivalry of rag sugar, though the chemist may display in a show glass some crystals that he has made from one of his worn-out shirts.—*London Grocer.*

NITRATES IN NEVADA.—An extremely important addition has lately been made to the list of valuable minerals found in Nevada. It consists in the discovery of large beds of nitrates near Brown's Station, Humboldt Desert. The State Minerologist of California, Mr. H. G. Hanks, finds the mineral to be very rich nitrate of soda, and regards the discovery as one of the most important made on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hanks expresses his opinion that other similar deposits will be found, as large regions of Nevada and California are of a form suitable for its existence. Many year ago he predicted the discovery of nitrates in the southern part of California, but as yet none has been found. The Nevada discovery will doubtless turn the attention of propectors to this valuable mineral.

It is now a well established fact that when the sap and albuminous matters contained in wood are removed, the wood will be preserved against warping and decay.

Silk first came from China, and the Chinese still have many important secrets connected with it unknown to Europeans. In a good year they send $25,000,000 worth of raw silk to England alone. The hanks or books, as they are called arrive with caps made of a single cocoon. This is done by a process unknown in Europe.

All useless misery is certainly folly, and he that feels evils before they come may be deservedly censured, yet surely to dread the future is more reasonable than to lament the past.

Time is a ship which never anchors.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK PAST

TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS.

THAT DISCREDITABLE SIDEWALK ORDERED BY THE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE TO BE TORN UP—CROSSWALKS TWENTY INCHES IN WIDTH TO BE REQUIRED IN THE FUTURE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Township Committee was held on Wednesday evening of this week. The meeting was called to order by the chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Under the head of reports of committees the chairman of the Road Committee reported amount of money disbursed to date $736.13. Mr. Farrand reported having made a contract with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for sixty boat-loads of gravel as per instruction of the Township Committee at a previous meeting, and also that the gravel was being delivered. The Crosswalk Committee reported having examined crosswalks already laid and were of the opinion that a twenty-inch walk was preferable to a sixteen-inch walk, such as have been laid. The matter of locating new crosswalks was deferred until later in the season. The Sidewalk Committee reported a number of dangerous plankwalks in the Watsessing district and upon motion the Clerk was instructed to serve the regular sidewalk repair notices upon the owners. The sidewalk located on Washington Avenue west of the D. L. & W. Railroad, which has been for a long time in a horrible condition, was ordered to be removed at once.

Petitions were read which were signed by a number of property-owners for gravel upon the following streets: Watsessing Avenue from D. L. & W. Railroad crossing to Bloomfield Avenue, Myrtle Street from Prospect Street to the Orange road, Washington Avenue commencing at Centre and extending to Ridgewood Avenue.

A number of bills were audited and, on motion, orders on the Collector were drawn for the same. The Commitee then adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in August for the purpose of revising the tax duplicate.

BASE-BALL MATTERS.

AN INTERESTING GAME PLAYED LAST SATURDAY AND OTHER EVENTS TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

On Saturday afternoon last an interesting game of ball was played on the grounds near the D. L. & W. R. R. depot. The nines were the Stars, a club of considerable pretensions, having played several match games this season and won as many as they lost, and the Bowery Quicksteps, composed principally of wild and untrained athletes from that section of the town lying west of the railroad track and known as the Bowery. But five innings were played, the Stars by that time being convinced that they were overmatched, resulting in the following score: Quicksteps—12 runs, Stars—4 runs. The playing of Mead and Cain as pitcher and catcher on the Quicksteps was remarkably fine as was also that of "Blower" Cadmus in right field Renwick, of Montclair, who played with the Stars, showed himself to be a first-class ball-player in any position. The easy victory of the Quicksteps may be attributed to their coolness and to the unwarranted excitement of their opponents, the majority of whom became so demoralized, probably at the prospect of losing the stakes, (50 cents) that they could neither catch, hit nor throw the ball.

The second nine of the Watsessing Base-ball Club play the Chathams, of Newark, on the grounds of the former club this afternoon.

The Stars will play the second [illegible]

The Watsessing Athletic Club Nine will play the Orange Club next Saturday.

A NEW PASTOR FOR WESTMINSTER.

The Committee on procuring a new pastor to fill the vacancy at Westminster Church caused by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy's resignation have recommended a call to be extended to Rev. Wm. Durant, of Albany, New York, where he has been pastor of one congregation for over ten years. Those who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Durant express themselves very favorably in regard to his ability as a preacher.

The Sabbath-School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church of Brookdale enjoyed their annual picnic on Wednesday of this week. They visited the grove near the Reform School at Verona, and many of the picnickers reformed their line of march and visited Eden Wild, a beautiful spot of ground near the residence of Mr. Jos. Crane. An enjoyable time was had by all. Mr. Eugene Day acted as master of ceremonies.

Messrs. T. E. Hayes and F. Pierce Campbell have invented and perfected an apparatus for picking fruit of all kinds and have forwarded a model of the same to Washington and expect to obtain a patent. It is of simple construction yet very efficient and is almost an indispensable article to those who wish to gather fruit without its being bruised. Call and examine it.

Mrs. John Newton, a respectable Englishwoman living in Bloomfield who has been deserted by her husband, is very desious of obtaining work, for the support of herself and child. The case appears to be a deserving one and worthy of the sympathy and investigation of those who have work of a suitable kind to give. The attention of those who are kindly disposed is earnestly asked to it.

A monthly paper, published under the auspices of the M. E. Church of this place and bearing the title of *The Home and Church Exponent*, has made its appearance in town and presents a very neat and attractive appearance and the articles published are all of real value.

The annual collection for 1881 of "Peter's Pence," for the support of the Pope, has just been completed in the Diocese of Newark, and amounts to about $5.500. Of this sum the Church of the Sacred Heart of Bloomfield contributed $30.

The omnibus which formerly was used to convey passengers from Montclair and Bloomfield to Newark, years ago, before the railroad was constructed, is now used upon a stage line run from Montclair to Caldwell.

Langsdorf & Co, 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker Street, New York, have a very fine assortment of Summer goods which are unexcelled in quality and price. Give them a call and examine their stock.

Work upon the M. E. Church has been begun in good earnest and a number of men are busily engaged in laying the foundations for the towers which are to be placed at each end of the building.

Mr. Stanford Farrand, after a three weeks' absence, returned home on Saturday last. During his trip he visited Portland, Maine, and various other places of interest upon the coast.

The excursion of the Knights of Honor, which came off on Thursday, was a grand success and every one who went with them enjoyed themselves immensely.

The Excelsior Cornet Band, composed of about fifteen colored men, purpose favoring the citizens of our village with an evening concert upon the Commons.

Rev. Richard Harcourt started upon his trip on horse-back on Wednesday of this week. He will undoubtedly have a very interesting and instructive journey.

At the Westminster Church to-morrow the pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Dr. Kennedy. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

An enterprising photographer visited town this week and took pictures of the principal business buildings at the Centre.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. C. Kiersted in another column.

For ice cream and water ices call and see Martin & Pierson.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Bloomfield, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1881.

Anderson, Charley	Lester, Mrs. Lulu
Allen, Arthur	Levy, E. J.
Brown, Mrs. Merritt L.	Lewandoskey, Drani
Brown, Dr. S. H.	Lusk, Robert
Corran, Maria	Lyon, Winfield S.
Freeman, Selim	McGovern, Mrs.
Fall, Jennie	Nuwithowski, Mark
Gavaghan, Mary E. (2)	Osterday, Rosie (2)
Goodrich, H. W.	Rhoades, Hattie
Gordon, Lillie	Rhoades, Charles
Gould, Mrs. T.	Smith, E. J. (2)
Hartick, J. B.	Stickney, Chas. A.
Hueston, John	Terlinde, B. W.
Kelly, Mary	Van Winkle, Mrs. Sarah
Kreter, Celia	Walser, Rev. P. T.
	Welsh, Mary Ann

Any person calling for the above will please ask for "advertised" letters. H. DODD, P. M.

WHAT IS BEHIND IT?

Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., proprietor of the great medicine called "Favorite Remedy," would have but little confidence to recommend the public to buy and use it *if his own name* were not behind it. But the fact that he has staked his *reputation* upon it ought to be, and is, better than a thousand cheap certificates—in the opinion of the people. If you are sick with any complaint of the Blood, Kidneys or Liver, invest One Dollar in the Favorite Remedy and it will speak for itself.

STATE ITEMS.

Rev. W. C. Dickerson, for some years pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, Newark, has been transferred to Orange, and Rev. W. H. Coffey, late of Zoar Church, Philadelphia, will succeed him. Mr. Coffey is spoken of as a young man of fine culture and abilities, especially as a financier.

The total amount of coal shipped over the Central Railroad of New Jersey in 1881 up to July 22 was 2,372,609; tons for the corresponding date of 1880 the amount was 1,858,943 tons. Over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western this year, up to July 25, there have been shipped 2,214,479 tons, an increase of 467,524 tons over shipments for corresponding date last year.

It is said that several boys who have been bathing in the sound at Elizabeth lately have been attacked with a disease that has proved fatal in one instance. The disease is attributed [illegible] factories. Those who have seen the sufferers say that the skin becomes dry and cracked and the patient has severe cramps.

A week ago the Pequannock bridge of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad was totally destroyed by fire. Lizzie McLain, who first discovered the fire, ran a long distance to the telegraph office to warn an approaching passenger train. In consequence of the strain and nervous excitement the girl was prostrated, and is now sick. Her parents are destitute.

The State Fair will open at Waverley on September 19th. The Directors are now at work perfecting arrangements, so that there will be a better chance to exhibit goods and stock of all kinds than ever before. There will be additional poultry tents and cattle stalls. Benjamin Haines will have charge of all the athletic sports, and inside of the race course he is going to construct a bicycle track and erect all that will be necessary for athletic exhibitions. It is expected that there will be upwards of two hundred bicycles on the track at one time.

The annual picnic of the Ninth District Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be held at Eagle Rock, West Orange, on Thursday, the 11th inst. This will be a large gathering of the Grangers. Delegations are expected from every county north of Monmouth, not a few of whom will remain over to attend the quarterly meeting of the Pomona Grange, which will be held in Livingston on Friday. At the picnic there will be addresses in the afternoon on topics interesting to members of the order, or those interested in it, by Mr. Whiting, State Lecturer of Michigan, and I. W. Nicholson, Master of the State Grange of New Jersey. The Committee of Arrangements, ex-Judge R. F. Harrison, of Livingston, and J. H. M. Cook, of Caldwell, extend an invitation to the farmers of this vicinity to be present at the picnic and listen to the addresses. Stages will run from the Cone street depot, Orange, every hour on the day of the picnic.

Dr. William K. Newton, Milk Inspector for New Jersey, on Thursday telegraphed to Chief Haggerty, of the New Jersey Detective Bureau at Newark, to meet him at Jersey City on the arrival of the Erie Railroad milk train, at 11:30 P. M. at Jersey City. Chief Haggerty was on hand at the time named, and found that Dr. Newton desired his aid in raiding the milk train when it reached Long Dock. Chief Haggerty was accompanied by E. M. Barber, another member of the Bureau, and Chas. Munsell, of New York, officiated as a body guard to the doctor while he went through the cars and tested the quality of the milk in every can. As a result of this unexpected raid 2,000 quarts were found to be impure and were condemned, and some of the cans that were hastily unloaded while cans in the first cars were being inspected were intercepted on their arrival in New York and 1,500 more quarts were condemned there. The health authorities of this State and in New York were acting together in the matter, and will continue to do so until dealers in milk learn that honesty is indeed the best policy.

MY GOOD WOMAN

Why are you so out of sorts; never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.

STATES WEST AND SOUTH.

PEN-PICTURES OF DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF OUR COUNTRY.

"RECORD" CORRESPONDENTS IN ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY DESCRIBE THE VARIOUS FEATURES OF INTEREST TO THOSE LOCALITIES—ROCK ISLAND AND ITS BRIDGES—KENTUCKY AND ITS ROADS.

The route from Rudd Station to Rock Island lay along the Mississippi, with an occasional break of a mile or so. Passing McGregor, without stopping to interview "Pop" Flanders, and Dubuque, with its picturesque scenery, we speed along with much to occupy our minds in the beautiful scenery along the river upon the eastern shore. Way-worn and weary we arrive at Rock Island Sabbath morning, at half-past four A. M., and enter the Rock Island Hotel, register our name and are assigned a pleasant room, and are soon enjoying a season of much-needed rest.

Most of the islands in the Mississippi are temporary formations of sand. In fact, there are but three of rock, and we have arrived at the largest and most important—Rock Island. It is three miles long and has an area of nearly a thousand acres, the greater part of which is clear, the rest being covered with fine forest trees. The soil is of coarse limestone and has been utilized for the building of the Government fortifications located there, which, with the arsenal, are of quite a formidable character. The old arsenal, which is situated about three miles west of the present one, was, I learned, at one time the headquarters of the famous General Scott during the Black Hawk War. This has long been abandoned and has been replaced by limestone structures of the most enduring character. Here the United States has its armory headquarters and the whole Island has been developed until it resembles, in the beauty of its drives and its military buildings, the station of West Point on the Hudson, where the grand military school of the Nation is quartered.

On the eastern bank, in Illinois, is the city of Rock Island; opposite to it, on the other shore, is the city of Davenport, in the State of Iowa. These two cities are connected with the Island by bridges, through which steamers pass by means of draws. These bridges were the first that spanned the Mississippi, and they met intense opposition from the steamboat men, who hired gangs of desperadoes to burn them down as fast as the workmen erected them. But at last the cause of order triumphed and the river men consented to an Act which they declared would forever ruin the commerce of the river. So powerful are the rapids here that in the Fall freight-boats are sometimes prevented altogether from ascending. It cannot be doubted that before many years the railways will be compelled on this account to pattern after the great St. Louis Bridge invented by Captain James Eads, in which spans of cast-steel give an uninterrupted opening of five hundred feet.

The water of the Mississippi on a fine day is perfectly clear, perfectly smooth, and in all the indentations in the rocks every streak of brown and white is pictured in strong relief. There is, as one contemplates the view from the arsenal, a mingling idea of grandeur with those of rest and peace and happiness which is inexpressibly pleasant. My Sabbath in Rock Island was of a very pleasant character, as far as beauty was concerned; but as regards accommodations at the hotel I found, after one meal, I was [illegible] and a change of [illegible] at the Harper House, which was first-class and where every comfort and attention was cared for. In conversation with Mr. James Harper, the proprietor, I found he originally resided at Morristown, New Jersey, and was well acquainted with every part of our town, as well as many of its inhabitants. He was much interested in my description of the advancement made in Bloomfield, and stated he had at home a coat and vest that he was married in, made of the cloth manufactured at Oakes' Mill, down in the "swamp," as he called it. I understood that his financial resources were without limit and that much of the property in the city belonged to the Harper Estate, of which he and his brother were the only heirs. To him I was much indebted for the kind attention I received during my stay and when I started for Peoria, some eighty-four miles south, he cordially shook my hand and wished me a safe and pleasant journey.

E. W.

WEST LIBERTY, Kentucky, July 18, 1881.—I reached Louisville Saturday night, and Monday went to Frankfort. Albeit Monday was the "Fourth," the day was as Sunday, so universal was the sympathy excited by the President's misfortunes.

I may say just here, that I have never heard the President spoken of with more sincere respect and hearty good-will, by his warmest supporters among my Republican friends in the North, than I have among his political foes, and especially the ex-Confederates, here in the South.

On Tuesday my friends in Frankfort insisted upon presenting me to the Governor, though I protested that it was the height of absurdity for an obscure citizen from another State to seek such an introduction. I found Governor Blackburn an exceedingly polite and affable man, and was received with the greatest courtesy by him, the Secretary of State and numerous other officials.

After a few days spent among the various counties of the Blue-grass region of Kentucky to which my business called me, I started on the morning of the 13th instant on my long drive across the mountains of eastern Kentucky. About two miles of my journey lay over a turnpike—but *such* a pike, at least so I thought as I drove over it. Before I had gone twenty-five miles I trotted over roads ten times as bad, and thought them smooth. My way lay, for forty miles, over what is called the "State Road," though why the "State" road, or why a road at all, is beyond my ken. It runs almost due east, which has this advantage, that no shade can be had except when the trees stand in the middle of the road. The people have a liking for the beds of creeks here and utilize them as far as possible for roads, and, as the creeks run low, they are preferable to the *attempts* at hill roads. The latter are in many cases as steep as a steep stairway, and not as smooth. In fact, rather than drive up or down "State Hill," as it is termed, I would drive a horse and buggy up any stairs in town;—and yet the natives drive over this same hill with loaded teams.

The scenery, however, is fine—high mountains on one side, deep ravines on the other, and here and there the ancient forest, broken by clearings where the huge, leafless trees raise their dead limbs to the sky as if in protest at such an unworthy fate as being girdled and left to die when so well fitted for a nobler use.

Except in the little villages scattered at intervals through the mountains the people live in log houses, some of which are very pretty, and indeed *all*, to the eye of strangers, are picturesque. The people all through Kentucky are the kindest and most hospitable that I have ever met, and never from entire strangers have I received such perfect courtesy. I stay here for a few days and then I go to the famed county of Breathitt, where I hope to find letters from home. If I survive that county you may hear from me again.

JESSE.

ECONOMY FOR THE SICK,

is buying the medicine known as Kidney-Wort. It is a dry, vegetable compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. One package makes six quarts of medicine which contains no poisonous liquors, being prepared in pure water. See large advertisement.

LOST.

On a Bloomfield Avenue horse-car on Thursday evening of this week a Russia Leather Pocket-Book with the owner's name upon it; contained a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

BE SURE TO KEEP

KIERSTED'S DIARRHŒA JULEP

ON HAND AS IT IS A

Safe and Pleasant Remedy.

Try it once and you will never be without it. For sale at all places where medicines are sold.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

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DENVER, WESTERN & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

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J. P. SCHERFF,

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PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE

A SAGACIOUS HEN.

"How d'ye do?" he asked, with a grin of familiar recognition. "Don't seem to know me, do ye? I was in here last fall and give yer some anecdotes about some snakes down in my parts. Remember?"

"Yes," growled the city editor, "I recollect you. All your snake stories were lies, and we got letters from all over saying so. What do you want now?"

"You don't tell me," ruminated the snake man, smoothing his hat softly. "Lies, was they? Mebbe the parties as writ to you knowed more about them snakes than me. P'rhaps what I come to tell yer about my speckled hen with a blue hackle is all lies, too."

"What has she done?"

"She's done mor'n the snakes, and if the snakes war lies that hen's a whoper, that's all I can say," and he looked deeply injured.

"Tell us about her, any way," said the city editor.

"Yer hearn about that cat that hatched chickens, I reckon. Well, my old speckled hen's been discountin' that cat. She's hatched four brood of kittens; one in each brood."

"Oh, go home and sleep it off," recommended the indignant city editor.

"Fact! Four brood, and one to the brood. I seen her gettin' restless and settin' around on things, and tried fer to knock her out o' the idee. No use. She'd set onto a hot flat-iron but what she'd set. Fust she hatched an old milk pail into tin cups, and then she squatted on some dough that was sot to rise, and I'm slugged if she didn't hatch out a dozen biscuit and then try to learn 'em to swim. I seen she was gittin' right broody, and I says to the old woman, says I, 'Mar, sumpin' must be done for the speckled hen with the blue hackle.' Mar tumbled to the idee, and says she, 'Yer bet yer life,' so with that we figgered what we'd best do. While we was figgerin' she sot on a load o' cord wood, and I'll eat a grind stun if it didn't come out all sawed and split. I'm tellin' yer this so yer won't think the kittens was unnat'ral. Well, Mar and me figgered and figgered, and while we was figgerin' the speckled hen was figgerin' too. She hopped on to bar'l o' scrap iron, and I ar drunk if she didn't whack out two hundred papers o' tacks. We seen that sumpin' had got fer to be done right off, but before we hit onto the scheme, ye can lick me if a tornado didn't take the roof right off o' my house. Of course, yer know, we forgot the old hen for a few days. Dog my skin if she didn't set on the pump-handle and hatch it into toothpicks. Sure's yer born. Somehow, my reapin'-machine got under her one night, and the next mornin' it was railroad spikes. Yer never seen nothin' like it. She was bent fer ter set, I'll tell yer. There was three hard-shell clams out in the yard, and she sot on 'em and hatched out lobsters. If she didn't, I'm a liar."

"No doubt of it. But how about the kittens?"

"Well, the men came to put a new roof on the house; got there just before dinner, and left their tools in the yard. I seen the old hen watchin' them tools, but I didn't think no harm. Just before that—"

"Never mind anything else. Come down to the cats."

"Just so. While we was at dinner I seen her explorin' around, and I didn't know what had happened the day before—"

"Drop that!" said the city editor, sternly. "Give us the four broods of cats, one in a brood."

"Well, the four workmen was at dinner, and the old speckled hen with a blue hackle was nosin' round, and say I to mar, 'Mar—'"

"Out with those cats quick," and the city editor took down a scythe.

"Certainly. The tools was outside, you know, four set on e'm in—what's this they carry their tools in?"

"A kit?"

"And the old speckled hen had sot on them four kits, and if she didn't hatch out four brood o'—"

Parties desiring to exchange a new scythe for a second-hand one, somewhat out of repair, will please apply at the Eagle office for two days.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE FIRST IRON-WORKS IN AMERICA.

In 1652, James and Henry Leonard erected works for extracting iron from native ore, then abundant in Raynham, Massachusetts, and these works continued in the hands of the Leonard family for more than one hundred years—the first in America.

The Leonard House, an antiquated structure, stood near the forge, a little more than a mile from Fowling Pond, on the bank of which King Philip had his summer residence. A friendly intercourse subsisted between this family and the warriors of Mount Hope, and from the iron works he obtained instruments for use in peace and war.

When hostilities commenced, in 1675, he gave orders that the Leonard family should not be molested. The house was, however, garrisoned, and two young women were there killed by the savages, and buried beneath the door-step.

The head of Philip was for some time kept in the cellar of this celebrated house.—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

EXTRAORDINARY RESUSCITATION FROM APPARENT DEATH.

A Paris paper tells this strange story: A religious custom has just prevented a person from being buried alive, and, singular to relate this is the second time the same thing has happened to the same person. About ten years ago, Eulalie B——, then aged three years, daughter of respectable people in Rue Montmorency, was attacked with typus fever. After a long night's sickness she appeared to expire, and her parents, as a relief to their sorrow, left the house, leaving two of the girls to superintend the funeral. As the family belonged to the reformed religion it was resolved, in compliance with the usual custom, to wash the body before placing it in the shroud. While the [illegible] was warming, one of the aunts proposed that it should be made quite hot and the [illegible] of the feet of the deceased should [illegible]